

Carbon Standards and their Effects on Developing Countries' Exports

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UNFCCC Side Event

Response Measures: Understanding their Breadth, Impacts and
Possible Approaches for the Forum

Bonn, Hotel Maritim

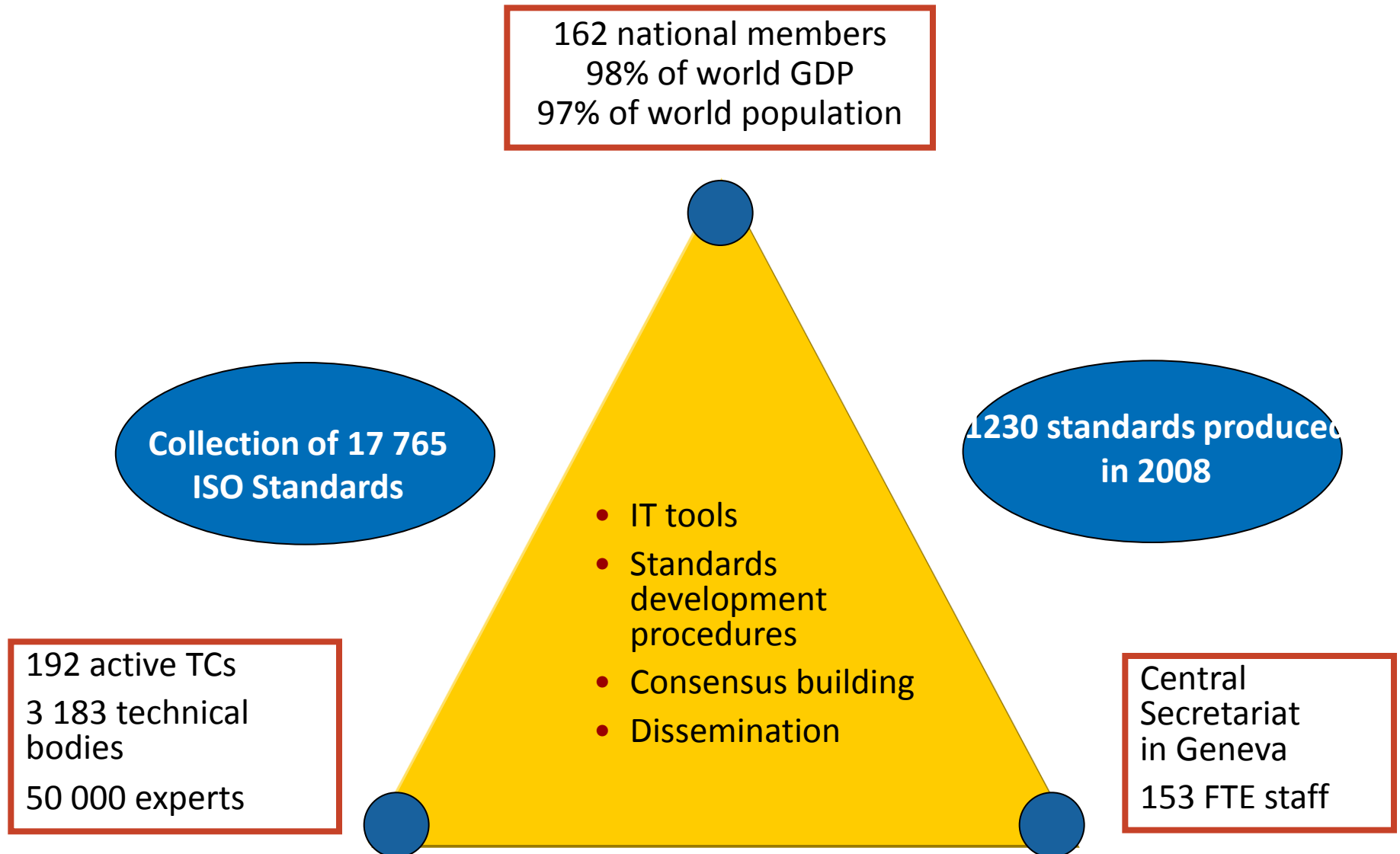
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Overview

- International Standardization Organization (ISO)
- Role of international standards
- ISO 14067
 - key features
 - Process
- Conclusions

The ISO System

as at Dec 2009



Scope of international standards

- Trade, public policies and international standards
- Formal international standardization
- Private standards in the Information and Communication Technology sector, in agri-food and on social/environmental issues
- Claims, labels, certification, schemes and compliance

ISO work responding to climate change (1)

Greenhouse Gas Work (TC 207/SC7)

- GHG quantification and reporting
- Competence of GHG validation/verification teams
- Requirements for GHG bodies for use in accreditation
- ***Carbon footprint of products*** and organizations

Energy efficiency and performance

- Concepts and terminology
- Building performance and efficiency
- Equipment standards (heat pumps)
- ISO 50001 energy performance

Renewable energy sources

- Solar: H/C technologies, terminology, performance ratings, test methods
- Wind: Gears, turbines, IEC joint work
- Biofuel specs: gas, solid and liquid



ISO work responding to climate change (2)

Measuring impacts of climate change

- UN-ISO cooperation on Global Terrestrial Observing System: river discharge, snow/land cover, biomass

Transportation

- Electric vehicles, batteries, vehicle-to-grid technologies
- Intelligent transport systems

Sustainability perspectives

- ISO 26000 on Social Responsibility
- Bioenergy sustainability criteria
- Sustainability in building construction
- Sustainable event management (250)
- ISO workshop on sustainable business districts
- Sustainable tourism



Role of carbon footprint

- Refers to the calculation of the amount of GHG emissions associated with a company, event, activity, or the lifecycle of a good/service,
- Enables to ascertain and **manage GHG emissions along the supply chain**
- Safeguards the survival of companies in the changing regulatory and economic business landscape
- Furthers the understanding of the risks and opportunities in the supply chain
- Allows to focus effort in response to new regulatory, shareholder and consumer pressures

ISO 14067 - key features (1)

Carbon footprint of products – Requirements and guidelines for quantification and communication

Introduction

1. Scope
2. Normative references
3. Terms and definitions
4. Principles
 - 4.1 Life cycle perspective and modularity
 - 4.2 Principles for carbon footprint quantification
 - 4.3 Principles for carbon footprint communication
5. Methodology for carbon footprint quantification
 - 5.1 General
 - 5.2 Goal and scope definition of the quantification of the carbon footprint of a product
 - 5.3 Inventory analysis for the carbon footprint of a product
 - 5.4 Impact assessment
 - 5.5 Interpretation of the carbon footprint of a product
6. Reporting

ISO 14067 - key features (2)

7. Communication requirements

7.1 General

7.2 General requirements

7.3 Business-to-consumer (B2C) communication

7.4 Business-to-business (B2B) communication

7.5 CFP and partial CF communication options

7.6 CFP programme

7.7 CFP product category rules

- Annex A (informative) The 100-year GWP
- Annex B (informative) Limitations of the CFP
- Annex C (informative) Possible procedure how to treat recycling in CF studies
- Annex D (informative) Example of CFP communication

ISO 14067 - key features (3)

- Consistency (terminology, principles, requirements)
 - with existing ISO standards (e.g. ISO 14040, 14044, 14020, 14025)
 - With PAS 2050
 - With GHG Protocol Product Standard
- Addresses quantification and communication of CFP
 - Supports linkage to more specific CF-product category rules (e.g. PCRs under ISO 14025, sector specific standards, internationally agreed sector-specific guidance documents)
 - Supports comparisons of CFP if linked to more specific CF-PCRs
- Supports five options for communication of CFP
 - Declaration
 - Label
 - Claim
 - Report
 - Performance tracking report

ISO 14067 - process (1)

- Convenors: Klaus Radunsky (Austria); Daegun Oh (Korea)
- Secretary: Katherina Wührl (DIN, DE)
- 107 Experts from ~ 30 countries (including DC such as China, Argentina, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Brazil)
- Capacity building program by Sweden (SIS-Sida project): MENA region (Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Palestine, Jordan)
- Liaisons
 - Within TC207 (e.g. SC3, SC 5), with other TCs
 - With other organisations e.g. ANEC, IAI, EC, IEC, GEN, WRI/WBCSD

ISO 14067 - process (2)

- Apr 2008: 1st meeting of ISO/TC 207 WG 2 (Vienna)
- Jun 2008: 2nd meeting of ISO/TC 207 WG 2 (Bogota)
- Nov 2008: NWIP on CFP agreed
- Dec 2008: WD of ISO 14067
- Jan 2009: 3rd meeting of ISO/TC 207 WG 2 (Kota Kinabalu)
- Apr 2009: WD 1 of ISO 14067
- Jun 2009: 4th meeting of ISO/TC 207 WG 2 (Cairo)
- Sept 2009: WD2 ISO 14067
- Oct 2009: 5th meeting of ISO/TC 207 WG 2 (Vienna)
- Dec 2009: WD 3 ISO 14067
- Feb 2010: 6th meeting of ISO/TC 207 WG 2 (Tokyo)
- Mar 2010: CD of ISO 14067
- Jun 2010: 7th meeting of ISO/TC 207 WG 2 (Leon, Mexico)
- Sep 2010: CD for ballot
- Jan 2011: 8th meeting of ISO/TC 207 WG 2 (Trieste, Italy)
- Mar 2011: CD-2 for ballot

Challenges

- Basic challenge:
 - right balance between practicality – environmental integrity/credibility
- Harmonization challenge:
 - GHG Protocol – PAS 2050 – ISO 14067
 - Common basis: Life Cycle Assessment (ISO 14040)

How can ISO help?

- ISO can provide benchmarks to ensure that consumers are not misled about environmental benefits claimed on labels
- ISO can work to moderate trade effects
- ISO provides a truly international forum of technical experts where new trends can be discussed and scrutinized

Vision and realities

- Transition to a zero/low-carbon society implies that the CFP of all products and services have to be managed
- Economic crises offers a unique opportunity to restructure the supply chains of products
- Bottom-up efforts along supply chains complement top-down efforts at national and international level
- Reducing the risks of climate change and meeting the 2 degree goal may require negative global GHG emissions after 2050

Conclusions

- Life cycle assessment of GHG emissions throughout the supply chain (CFP) is key to sustainable procurement
- Standards will support the WTO mandate of facilitating international trade
- Road testing exercises demonstrated the practicality and usefulness of the standards under preparation
- ISO process has gained significant engagement from developing countries

Thank you!!!